

# National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Nigeria)

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# Introduction

- Nigeria occupies a total land area of 923,768km<sup>2</sup>
- Its population is 140M People
- It has different climatic and ecological zones
- Thus rich biodiversity
- Population is a threat to biodiversity in Nigeria, hence high rate of biodiversity loss
- Since signing the Convention in 1992 and ratified in 1994, the process of biodiversity conservation began.

# Factors identified for the biodiversity loss

- Population pressure
- Agriculture and Habitat destruction
- Indiscriminate hunting of wildlife for food
- Cultural Practices
- Poor laws enforcement and weak laws
- etc

# Biodiversity Conservation

- A nation that integrate biodiversity conservation in a truly national programme of sustainable development aimed at substantially reducing poverty, designing a secure future and facilitate the growth of the Nigerian biodiversity for the benefit of the Nigerian Community and economy in line with the principles of ecological sustainability and social equity.

# Biodiversity conservation (Contd)

- Nigeria recognises the need to conserve its biodiversity, hence 25% of total forest reserves are being conserved
- Emphasis are placed on Mountains, mangroves, wetlands, savanna, rainforest, and transit sites for migratory species.
- Assessments of status of biodiversity and socio-economic factors determining biodiversity use are being carried out
- National Policy was developed to regulate the exploitation of biological resources.

# NBSAP PROCESS

- The goal of the NBSAP is to conserve and enhance the sustainable use of the Nation's biodiversity and to integrate biodiversity into National Policy and decision-making
- The process began as early as 1993
- Broad participation of all relevant stakeholders from agencies of Govt, NGOs, CBOs and IBOs
- Establishment of National Biodiversity Committee
- Formulation of Expert Consultation Group
- Field work and desk studies to fill the gaps and prepare the draft document
- Eco-regional workshops
- Collation of all inputs
- Draft considered at the National stakeholders workshop

# Implementation

- Institutions/ Agencies have been designated to carry out the implementation of CBD, eg FMS & T, Health, Agric,etc etc
- Fed. Min. of Environment which is the focal point of CBD coordinates all the activities of other agencies.
- National Parks and Game reserves have overall functions of protecting and conservation of biodiversity
- Private initiatives which include establishment of botanical/ zoological gardens
- NGOs are also in support of biodiversity conservation
- There are high hopes for the establishment of Biodiversity Agency to take care of Biodiversity issues.

# Challenges

- Lack of coordination of sectorial activities.
- Finance and technical resources
- Trained Staff
- Political will
- Conflicting of policy implementations
- Public awareness



# Conclusion

- The vital resources are being eroded, this is a great concern, but with the policy and NBSAP in place this is being checked.
- With the capacity building workshop this will greatly assist Nigeria in the review process.

Thank you for your attention